

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

In a method for monitoring traffic conditions in a traffic network with effective bottlenecks, the traffic state is classified, taking account of recorded measured traffic data for one or more traffic parameters, including information on the traffic intensity or the average vehicle speed, into in each case one of a plurality of state phases which comprise at least the state phases of free traffic and synchronized traffic. In the case of an edge at an effective bottleneck, between downstream free traffic and upstream synchronized traffic, the traffic state upstream thereof is classified as a pattern, representative of the respective bottleneck, of dense traffic which includes one or more different consecutive upstream, of different state phase composition; and an associated profile of the traffic parameters is taken into account for the state phase determination.